

Rivals get set

Scotland, drawn in the same World Cup qualifying group with the USSR, beat Holland 2-1 in a friendly game in Glasgow.

In their second match of a current tour of Latin America the FRG tied 1-1 with world champions Argentina.

In Brussels Belgium outplayed Romania 4-1.

World Cup finals hosts Spain draw with visiting Wales 1-1 in Valencia.

France drubbed Northern Ireland 4-0 in a game at the Paris Park de Prince Stadium.

In Budapest visiting Austria edged the hosts 3-2.

Tennis news

Noted Czechoslovak tennis player Ivan Lendl has scored another big win at Strasbourg, France, confidently beating American Tim Mayotte, 6-0, 7-5, 6-1 in the finals.

Lendl is rated third in world tennis.

No one had any doubts that celebrated American Jimmy Connors would defeat Argentine Guillermo Vilas after completely dominating the first set in the finals of a Grand Prix tournament in Rotterdam. Still Vilas came back tenaciously to win, 6-0, 6-2, 6-4.

Who will take the title?

As the ice-hockey top league clubs have wound up the fourth stage it is still unclear who will capture the title. Only the May 8-14 one-stage tournament of the top four clubs will determine whether the Central Army Club could secure their 25th overall and sixth successive title or whether Spartak would manage to trip them. Theoretically, Moscow Dynamo can pick up the title, too, provided that Central Army Club would lose all their three games and Spartak go down to Dynamo and Torpedo.

Still the odds are that Dynamo will place third, while Torpedo clinch the fourth place and Klev Sokol come home fifth. There will be keen competition further down the table.

Equestrian Cup

David Broome and Nick Skelton, of Britain, lead the World Cup show jumping European zone standings. After a recent stage in Holland, Broome has 78 points to 59 for Skelton; Belgian Edgar Cupper comes third with 58.

The winners of the European and American zones will soon meet in the finals.



Competitors try out the platform and facilities in Moscow's Palace of Sport. This is the sixth time that this palace has acted as the venue for the "Moscow News" tournament; two years ago it hosted the 1980 Olympic tournament.

GYMNASTICS GALA IN MOSCOW



British coach, John Reades, gives advice to Hayley Price, who competed in the recent world championships. Chinese female gymnast gallop through their paces.

(Continued from page 1)

sed, that there are prospective world, European and Olympic winners among the entrants for this year's tournament, too.

Kardemidli further told newsmen that the women's asymmetrical bars will be properly positioned for the first time to date, by using an electric rather than mechanical drive. Another innovation is that those athletes who fail to make the final, i.e. placing 9th-16th, will compete in the "Olympic Hopes Tournament" in the Izmailovo Palace of Sport, with the finalists clashing, as usual, in Luzhniki.



Vindalav Rastorotsky, USSR, keeps a close watch on his pupil Natalya Yurchenko.

TOURNAMENT SETS PACE FOR THE YEAR

Asked by MNI correspondents what they looked forward to at the tournament, many foreign coaches and experts said they expected it to be a pace-setter for the coming season.

In the several months that have passed since the Moscow world championships, coaches have been seeking out new elements, original linkages, and, of course, fresh talent, said the GDR women team chief coach and noted gymnast Haanelore Seuer and delegation head Peter Weber.

The "Moscow News" tournament will be indicative of the measure of their success, they stressed.

This is my second time at this tournament, and I am convinced once again that those federations, as the USSR Gymnastic Federation, for example, who work in close cooperation with newspapers, have the right approach, stressed Delkichi Takahashi, Vice-Manager of the Japanese paper "Chunichi Shinbun" sports department. Thanks to such cooperation gymnasts are given the opportunity, every year, to attend tournaments with standards similar to those at

world championships, he pointed out.

You may have noticed that Japan has been a regular participant in these tournaments, said the director of the Japan Gymnastic Association, Haruo Kadowaki. It is here that we learn what is going to be all the rage in world gymnastics in the coming season; here that we gauge the shape of our gymnasts in competition against strong Soviet teams, and try out novel elements. To this tournament, too, we have brought aspirants to our Olympic lineage.

This is the first time in past 11 years that India has joined in this very representative tournament, and though we have no medal prospects we are hopeful that the event will help us line up our preparation for the Asian Games, said GDR coach Dieter Stucka, now coaching the Indian team as part of a cultural cooperation programme between the two nations.

British gymnasts have made appreciable headway in the past few years and the Soviet Federation has played a part in this. For instance, our gymnast Hayley Price spent a month in Moscow prior to the Moscow world championships training in the Central Army Club gymnastics school, said British national coach John Altkinson. We are looking forward to more sports contact with the USSR, he stressed.

We are grateful to the USSR Gymnastic Federation for its invitation to compete in the "Moscow News" tournament, said Chinese team spokesman Ye Shanwei. Following the excellent Moscow world championship we have gladly come back with a team of four budding but promising female entrants.

American gymnasts have been training harder than ever before, for we will be hosting the Olympics to a year's time, said American coach Dan Cosulich. We have many good gymnasts now and those at present in Moscow are among the best. Before we watched the Japanese gymnasts most closely, but now we have shifted our attention to performances by the Soviet team who have taken over the lead. As for Soviet female gymnasts, they have always been peace-setters. Incidentally, the sport gained unprecedented popularity in the United States thanks to Olga Korbut.

Norway is not rated with gymnastics greats, but the tournament helps our gymnasts improve their standards and we hope Moscow spectators will like our performance, said Jørgen M. Hollo, Vice-President of the Norwegian Gymnastic Federation.

Alexander BUTENIN
Yovgany LANFANG
Konstantin RAZIN
Photos by Andrei Kopylov

INFORMATION

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Boris PONOMAREV:
Soviet Union does not beg for peace

By putting forward peace proposals, the Soviet Union is not begging for peace. These moves represent an appeal from the strong, an appeal for active struggle against preparations for, and the unleashing of, a nuclear missile war.

It was in this way that Boris Ponomarev, Alternate Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and Secretary of the Central Committee, described the new Soviet initiatives put forward by Leonid Brezhnev at the 17th Party and Union Congress in Moscow and at the festivities in Tashkent. Ponomarev, who was addressing a plenary meeting of the Soviet Peace Committee also singled out the important points in the Soviet Peace proposals:

First, they represent a logical follow-up to the Programme of Peace for the 80s adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress. They

throw added light on and spell out in greater detail the provisions of this programme. While, at the same time, introducing new and constructive elements into the sum total of major Soviet foreign policy initiatives.

Second, the new ideas proposed by Leonid Brezhnev relate to questions which are of particular significance in the present world situation. Namely, the key issues of preserving and strengthening peace, primarily in Europe, but also in the world as a whole.

Third, Leonid Brezhnev has announced specific steps, for instance, the negotiation on the further deployment of medium-range missiles in the European Soviet Union, a unilateral move in order to provide the West with a concrete example of action to end the nuclear arms race. Provided there is no further aggravation in international

Martial law saved
Poland from civil war

Warsaw. Addressing the current session of the Polish Sejm the country's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jozef Cyrtek, stressed that the imposition of martial law in Poland had prevented his country from being plunged into civil war.

The international tension now being stirred up around events in Poland does not emanate from our sovereign decisions concerning Poland's internal affairs, Cyrtek stressed, but arises rather as a result of our American policy and of NATO's wish to change the balance of forces and political reality in Europe. Our country, he continued, is the target of an unprecedented campaign consisting of propagandistic political aggression, of economic "sanctions" and of attempts to isolate us politically and to restrict bilateral contacts.

Our allied bonds of friendship and our all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, born of the joint struggle of revolutionaries and renounced by jointly spill blood in the fight against Hitler's Germany have been, and will remain, the cornerstone of Polish foreign policy, Cyrtek emphasized.

This alliance is the main guarantee of Poland's security and of the inviolability of its frontiers. It is an important factor in the cohesion of the entire socialist community as well as in the development of relations of peace in Europe, he noted.

Meeting
at Varanasi

Delhi. At Varanasi, the state of Uttar Pradesh in India, 100 thousand people have attended a meeting held to mark the end of the 12th Congress of the Communist Party of India. On behalf of Leonid Brezhnev, E. Shevardnadze, head of the CPSU delegation, conveyed wishes of happiness and prosperity to members of the Communist Party of India and to all the Indian working people.

In his speech, Shevardnadze said: Our friendship has stood the test of time. We are confident that it will continue to grow and to go from strength to strength. A guarantee of this is that our friendship has become "indivisible" and that it meets the basic interests of our two peoples.

Soviet-Indian relations are improving all the time despite the differences in social systems, with the principle of non-interference in each other's domestic affairs being strictly observed, and with full mutual respect being afforded to the specific qualities of the foreign policies of both countries. In his speech in Tashkent, Leonid Brezhnev stressed that it was of this very basis that the growing feeling of mutual trust between our two countries and their leaders ex-

FACTS
and EVENTS

① The security forces in Afghanistan, together with revolutionary defence units, have stamped out several counter-revolutionary gangs in the provinces of Farah, Baghlan and Paktia.

② At a recent ceremony at an Egyptian air base outside Cairo, the first batch of American-made F-16 jets was handed over to Egypt. At present the Egyptian Air Force have 40 of those sophisticated fighters.

③ 400 delegates from women's organizations in Latin America and the Caribbean, together with visitors from various countries, including a delegation from the Soviet Women's Committee, attended the first women's conference ever to have been held in the region.

④ The number of unemployed teachers in the FRG will soon reach 30,000.

JARUZELSKI
VISITS GDR

Berlin. On March 28, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the leader of the Polish government, arrived in Berlin at the start of an official visit to the GDR. He was met at Schoenefeld Airport by Erich Honecker.

Election date
to local
Soviet
announced

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviets of the constituent republics have announced that elections to the local Soviets of People's Deputies to the Russian Federation, the Ukrainian SSR, the Byelorussian SSR, the Uzbek SSR, the Kazakh SSR, the Georgian SSR, the Azerbaijan SSR, the Lithuanian SSR, the Moldavian SSR, the Latvian SSR, the Kirghiz SSR, the Tajik SSR, the Armenian SSR, the Turkmenian SSR and the Estonian SSR will be held on Sunday, June 20, 1982.

Elections to local bodies of the autonomous republics will be held on the same day.

June 20, 1982, has also been announced as the day on which people's judges to the district city people's courts will be elected.

During the election campaign posters and posters will be elected to district city people's courts.

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DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN in-

formation" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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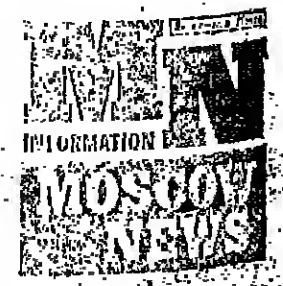
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By using military force Tel Aviv tries to make the population of the occupied Arab lands—the West Bank, of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip—give up their general strike. In the photos Israeli soldiers attempt to open up a shop in Ramallah.

Photo by AP-TASS

(Continued on page 2)

El Salvador: election farce over, terror continues

San Salvador, Rector-TASS. Junta leader Jose Napoleon Duarte's Christian Democratic Party looked set to take the largest number of constituent assembly seats after Sunday's El Salvador elections, but without a clear majority. Officials said at least 30 people died in fighting between government troops and guerrillas.

Brazil. The "elections", which were held in El Salvador ere unlawful, and the "candidates" do not represent anybody, the "Journal Do Brasil" stressed.

The very atmosphere in which these were held made them meaningless. The newspaper recalls that it was the USA, who had conceived the "elections", planned to rout the guerrilla movement, hold a farce of elections and carry out unpopular reforms, thereby consolidating the power of the unpopular oligarchy.

Boris PONOMAREV: SOVIET UNION DOES NOT BEG FOR PEACE

(Continued from page 1)

London. The Soviet Union is prepared to reduce a certain number of its medium-range missiles this year. Now it is up to the West to display its goodwill.

Fourik, Leonid Brezhnev has expressed important considerations concerning the Soviet Union's relations with India, Japan and China. The essence of these considerations is crystal clear: this country seeks for a better situation in the West, in the East, in Europe and in Asia. We are for lasting peace and healthy cooperation between all the peoples of the great continent of Asia. We have never been lacking in goodwill to this end and nor shall we lack in goodwill in the future.

Boris Ponomarev stressed what lies behind the activities of Washington and of some ruling circles in West European countries — namely their un-

But the large scope of the liberation struggle by the Salvadoran people has shattered the plans of the US administration, which was out to stifle the revolutionary movement. The opposition forces are determined to struggle till ultimate victory and defeat of Washington and the puppet junta, the newspaper writes.

New York. Describing the conditions under which the "elections" were held, "The New York Times" writes that electors cast their ballots in the accompaniment of a not too distant exchange of fire. According to reports of news agencies, on the eve of the "elections" the insurgents sharply stepped up their actions throughout the country, including in the capital. In a number of places voting was disrupted and there was no voting in the Chalatenango and Usulután provinces controlled by the guerrillas.



Sotolst from Pentagon.

Drawing by Igor Smirnov

Bolivia: GROWING TENSION

La Paz. With strikes and demonstrations by industrial and office workers in the capital and other cities, there has been a sharp deterioration in the political situation in Bolivia.

Industrial action has hit the entire economy, with employees demanding higher pay and an end to rising prices for food and basic commodities. They also demand that a stop be put to unpopular government policies favouring the United States and

the American-controlled International financial organizations.

Army and police opened fire against thousands of office and industrial workers demonstrating in Cochabamba, the country's third biggest city. Official reports say ten people were killed and nearly thirty wounded. The demonstrators seized an arsenal containing weapons and took over the municipal council building. Armed clashes in Cochabamba continue.

MEETING AT VARANASI

(Continued from page 1) India. Today, this is an immense and favourable asset which greatly strengthens the feeling of security on both sides. It creates an extensive zone of peace and stability in Asia. It

also allows India and the Soviet Union to cooperate successfully on the international arena in attempts to preserve and strengthen peace and in the development of peaceful cooperation between the peoples of the world.

ranging from rapes, thefts and narcotics smuggling to political killings. The organisers and ideological leaders of one of Central America's right-wing paramilitary groupings, called "Ordor", Madena is one of those responsible for the bumping off journalists in El Salvador.

When all this is taken into account the recent pronouncement by Elliot Abrams, US Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights, is of the very least hypocritical and cynical. Abrams said that "the Salvadoran regime should be congratulated for the 'open' policy which it pursues in its relations with the international press".

Refusing to recognise the junta's crimes against the journalists, the American administration joins forces with the Salvadoran cut-throats in their attempts to deprive the world of objective information on the situation in the country. Despite the cruel repression unleashed by the present regime in El Salvador, despite Washington's lies and hypocrisy, the attempt is doomed to failure. The world is fully aware and will continue to be aware of the truth about the events in this country. The progressive, democratic world press will continue to perform its duty.

5th Congress of Vietnamese Communists

Hanoi. The Vietnamese Communist forum continues to work here. The Central Committee's political report to the Congress was read by Le Duc, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

The years that have passed since the 4th Party Congress, Le Duc said, have been the first years of the new stage in the Vietnamese revolution, inaugurated by the creation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. These were years of restoration, transformation and of the development of the economy and culture in accordance with the line established at the 4th Party Congress. They were years of struggle to defend the homeland against yet another enemy — Chinese expansionism and hegemonism. It was a period of further consolidation of the country's national independence, in the position of socialism in our country, and of establishing strong links with the fraternal neighbouring countries of the Indochinese Peninsula, with the Soviet Union, and with the world socialist community.

The report, "The Main Tasks and Purpose of the Economic and Social Development of the Country in 1991-1995 and for the period ending in the Late 1980s" was delivered by Phan Van Dong, member of the CPC CC Politbureau and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SRV. The Congress was addressed by Mikhail Gorbachev, who heads the CPSU delegation. We are united by common objectives and by a selfless interest in each other's successes — he said. The Soviet Union and Vietnam are cooperating actively in all spheres — in the fields of politics, economics, ideology and defence.

American support for reactionary regime

Triguit. An international meeting of solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Palestine, Namibia and South Africa has been held here. Representatives of more than 100 trade union organisations from Asia, Africa and Latin America, as well as from European countries were present. The aggressive policy of the US administration, aimed at backing up reactionary regimes and at fomenting the legitimate aspirations and freedoms of oppressed peoples was condemned.

Israel and South Africa are able to pursue their expansionist policy only because of the military and "political" support given to Tel Aviv and Pretoria by the USA. It is stated in the final document of the meeting. Speakers also strongly criticised the policy of "internationalisation" pursued by the US administration vis-à-vis independent nations.

16-nation cooperation programme for Africa

Lusaka. Sixteen independent states of East and South Africa have adopted a four-year programme for cooperation in agriculture, industry, trade and the use of manpower and natural resources. In a communiqué published here at the end of the meeting the need for the region to set up a regional industrial

At a recent demonstration in Delhi organized by the national federation of Indian women and attended by representatives of various women's organizations sponsoring peace, detente and disarmament, it was demanded that the Ranga ed-molisation put an end to nuclear bomb production and to the large-scale development of new chemical weapons. It was also demanded that it remove its warships from the Indian Ocean.

SOUTH AFRICA TO BEEF UP ARMY

Salisbury. The South African government has drawn up a new defence bill which introduces compulsory military service for all white women and for a certain category of persons of Asian extraction, reports the Johannesburg newspaper, "The Star".

Under the bill, men can be conscripted up to the age of 60. Apart from the two-year period of compulsory military service, the bill provides for the training of men from 17 to 12 years. This also applies to the calling up of the reserve force.

PEOPLE

Sentences of between two and 27 years were passed at the full-scale trial in Verona of the "red brigades" terrorists who kidnapped on December 17 last year American general L. Dozier, deputy chief of staff of the NATO ground forces in Southern Europe. Dozier has been given a new assignment in the USA.

L. Cardoso y Aragón, the Guatemalan writer and public leader who lives in exile in Mexico, has described the recent coup in his country as another act orchestrated by the US State Department and the Pentagon in an attempt to whitewash the crumbling reactionary regime.

Supertankers and the Suez Canal

London. In view of the adverse situation in oil tanker chartering, Egypt will most likely have to put off its plans to carry out further reconstruction work on the Suez Canal, says "The Lloyd's List", a publication put out by Lloyd's of London.

The first stage of the reconstruction work was completed three years ago when the canal was expanded and extended. Since that time it has become navigable by ships with a displacement of up to 150 thousand tonnes. As a result of further engineering work it is intended that the canal be used by supertankers, with displacements of up to 200 thousand tonnes, mostly from Persian Gulf area.

However, at the present time, the total capacity of the tanker fleet operating in the area is far in excess of the amount of oil carried from the Gulf. Tens of tankers are idling at anchor waiting to be chartered.

In 1980 the EEC produced

MAN INFORMATION No. 25, 1982



Science and technology

FISH FINDER FOR ANGLERS

Angling has become less romantic now that an American firm has designed an ultrasonic device which, at a press of a button, immediately signals the presence or absence of fish within a range of 30 metres. The device takes the shape of a pistol and weighs half a kilo.

HEARTBEAT MONITOR



A miniature heartbeat monitor has been designed in Switzerland. It needs only two to three seconds to display on a small indicator the heartbeat rate. The device weighs 23 grammes and measures 51 by 25 millimetres. The inventors believe it will come in handy for athletes.

JUMBO PLATFORM

A self-propelled 365 sq metre platform with a carrying capacity of 1,800 tonnes has been built in Italy. Under load, the

vehicle travels at five kilometres an hour. It consists of 12 sections four of which have diesel engines with an overall power of 1,500 kilowatts. The vehicle is computer-controlled.

COMBINE HARVESTER FOR TOMATOES

A combine harvester for tomatoes has been designed by Romanian engineers. In addition to picking the vegetables, the machine also sorts them, and thus acts as an efficient replacement for a great number of manual workers. It can harvest 20 tonnes of tomatoes an hour.

BULGARIAN ELECTROBUS

A city bus with a plastic body has been designed by Bulgarian engineers. The bus runs on a 144-Volt storage battery, which only has to be recharged every 60 kilometres. Its maximum speed is 40 kph.

PLASTIC PLYWOOD

According to "Design News", the American company of Cor-tec has started to produce, on a commercial basis, fibreglass multilayer plywood. This new product is both durable and weather and shock proof.

A CITY POWERED BY THE SUN

What will the city of the future look like? Adriano Trim-boli, an engineer from Italy, recently attempted to answer this question. Addressing an international symposium in Florence, he described his project for a city of 1,000 inhabitants. Thanks to an ingenious system of solar batteries and thermal insulation of a special type for walls, Trim-boli's city will run on solar energy. His project has aroused great interest and the first experimental city of this kind is expected to be built before the end of the century.

OF INTEREST

Policemen vs street sweepers

Policemen in Rome, who blew their tops over competition from street sweepers, recently held a two-hour strike. Seeking to put an end to pollution in the city, the city fathers authorized street sweepers to line motorists who leave their cars in no-parking areas. The police, who see this as an encroachment on their basic rights, have demanded a strict delineation of duties between those who maintain law and order on the streets and those who sweep them.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

JUSTIFIED APPREHENSION

A number of Indian Ocean coastal nations are legitimately concerned over mounting military preparations in the basin, which could have serious consequences, stresses PRAVDA analyst Oleg Kilsenko.

The Pentagon is going all out to modernize its military bases in the area and is seeking the use of new ones, Kilsenko points out. The Diego Garcia base is being quickly turned into an advanced post for the "rapid deployment force" and nuclear bombers, and the US base in the Kenyan port of Mombasa is being refurbished. There are plans also to set up a nuclear force base in Moroni on the Comoro Islands, while American warships are already calling at the Somali base in Berbera. The network of American strong points extends from the shores of Australia to East Africa and South-West Asia, where large US naval contingents are concentrated. Increasing quantities of American arms are being stored in other countries in the region, Kilsenko says. Under such conditions critical importance attaches to the new Soviet proposals for discussing on extension of confidence measures to seas and oceans, and in particular to areas with the busiest sea lanes, Kilsenko concludes.

RISKY GAME

The new American administration has boosted Turkish-American relations, and, in particular, their military aspect to an unprecedented degree, writes A. Akhmedzyanov in IZVESTIA.

At present Washington is urgently working on an all-embracing programme of "assistance" to Turkey. In 1982 military deliveries to Turkey compared with the past year will rise from 252,000,000 to as much as 403,500,000 dollars.

This year the two countries have signed documents aimed at bolstering Turkey's military potential as NATO's southern flank. America will help modernize some air bases intended for AWACS spy planes. It is time Turkey gave serious thought to the risky consequences deriving from making its territory available in this way to military bases equipped with American nuclear weapons, the author concludes.

UNDER THE VEIL OF THE 'YELLOW RAIN'

The shambles American invention of a "Soviet chemical threat" is being used to divert attention from the unprecedented build-up in the US chemical arsenal, writes the SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA newspaper in an article headlined "Under the veil of the 'yellow rain'". Last year the USA spent over 200 million dollars for these purposes and will spend almost twice as much this year. The aggregate cost of US preparations for chemical warfare is to total 10,000 million dollars. Approximately 80 state-run and private enterprises in the USA are now engaged in the manufacture of poisoned bombs and shells, the newspaper states.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, "Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya" writes in conclusion, it is consistent in its desire to prohibit and eliminate all types of weapons of mass destruction including all varieties of chemical weapons.

WHO WILL BELIEVE WEINBERGER?

Hardly had Washington heard about the proposed Soviet moratorium on the race in nuclear missiles, than it rejected this move out of hand. The introduction of a unilateral moratorium by the Soviet Union was dismissed by the American president as not going far enough, writes Vladimir Kuznetsov, an observer for the NEW TIMES magazine.

Yet not everyone in the United States shares the White House's view of the new Soviet initiative. Senators B. Kennedy and M. Hoffeld have tabled a resolution in Congress calling on the United States and the Soviet Union to freeze the production, testing and deployment of nuclear weapons. More than 140 Congressmen and over 80 public organizations have expressed themselves in favour of this document. However, hard Secretary of State C. Weinberger may insist that a build-up in nuclear forces "will increase the United States' chance of reaching agreement on arms reductions", he will only be believed by those who want to be deceived, concludes Kuznetsov.

Peter Cole, a hairdresser from Australia, has thus reproduced the famous bridge over Sydney harbour, which has become the symbol of Australia.

Photo AP-TASS

Creative fit

Baltasar Peña, a writer living in the Spanish town of Madrid, has put the text of his country's constitution to verse — and into 1,000 couplets. Called away by his creative lavatory, Peña has no time in converting the usually intricate Spanish divorce code into an ode.

VIEWPOINT

Pyotr ROMANOV

El Salvador: BLOODY WAR AGAINST THE PRESS

The Dutch journalists brutally killed in El Salvador a few days ago were the first victims of the war being waged against the press by the ruffian junta and ultraright fascist groupings. The following are the names of some of the journalists killed recently in El Salvador: Oliver Robb (France), Ignacio Rodriguez Ferraz (Mexico), Jaime Suarez and Carlos Maljerra (El Salvador). The list of missing persons includes the Americans Rene Mel-nel Apalcio and John Sullivan.

The day after the four Dutchmen lost their lives, a car containing Brazilian correspondents was shot at although it carried a white flag and bore the letters "international press". The shooting was not incidental: the Bra-

zilions were on their way to an area where late last January the junta troops had brutally massacred more than two hundred peasants.

On March 18, armed bands detained British journalists who had left San Salvador in order to try and learn of the fate of their Dutch colleagues. Under threat of violence they were forced to return to the capital.

According to the Latin American Journalists' Federation, whose headquarters are in Mexico, the so-called "anti-Communist alliance" in El Salvador which has direct links with the junta, put out a "black list" containing the names of 25 European, American and Latin American journalists whom it had sentenced to death.

Most of those concerned had to leave the country.

Whose hand lies behind these criminal activities? Let us take just one example — that of Jose Alberto Madrena. After holding a number of government posts in various Salvadoran juntas, Madrena of the present time is commander of the national guard. According to the Mexican "El Dia" newspaper, Madrena has been a CIA agent for a number of years. He underwent special training in the USA, as well as with the "green berets" in Vietnam. His job is to contribute to the defence of Central America by fighting the "subversive activities of Communists". The list of crimes committed by this CIA agent is a long one.

Round the Soviet Union

● LAKE LUBANAS, LATVIA'S BIGGEST LAKE, HAS BEEN RESTORED TO ITS ORIGINAL SIZE—IT NOW COVERS AN AREA OF 9,000 HECTARES, AS IT USED TO MANY CENTURIES AGO. Not only has a well-known beauty spot been resurrected, but fertile land has been reclaimed from marshes. In addition, three districts in the republic are to receive irrigation systems for joint use as well as pumping stations for fish ponds.

● THE TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF THE COUNTRY'S NORTH-WEST HAVE BEEN MARKED UP ON ROUTE MAPS CARRIED BY STUDENTS AND STAFF FROM LENINGRAD MEDICAL COLLEGES. The letter have set off for the local clinics and district hospitals. Here they will treat and give advice to patients as well as carry out preventive check-ups. Data collected during the examinations will provide the basis for recommendations on disease prevention.

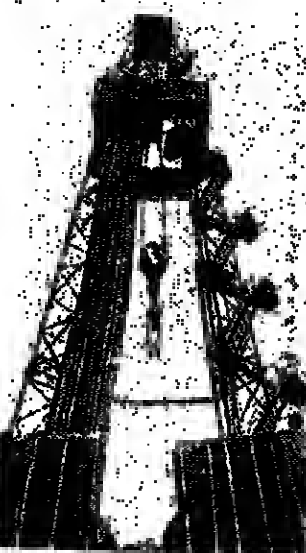
● THE SINEGORSK SPA IS THE NAME OF YET ANOTHER HEALTH RESORT ON THE ISLAND OF SAKHALIN, IN THE FAR EAST. The spa is built in a picturesque valley known for its mild climate. It was decided to build the centre following the discovery of rich deposits of medicinal muds and of mineral water springs.

● SPECIALIZED FARMS IN TURKMENIA HAVE FINISHED PLOUGHING DROUGHT-RESISTANT TREES. Plantations of these trees have been sown over an area of 29,000 hectares in wide bands and in widely spaced rows. In desert areas such forests cover an area of 10 million hectares. In recent years natural ranges have been supplemented by man-made ones. During the present five-year plan period the area under forest in the republic will be increased by almost half a million hectares.



A Tiumen oilman.

Oil production in the Tiumen Region, Western Siberia, is developing at a rapid pace. 2,000 million tonnes of this valuable fuel have been extracted here since local deposits were



An oil rig in Tiumen.

SIBERIA'S OIL WEALTH

opened up. While it took 14 years to produce the first 1,000 million tonnes, it only took three years to produce the next 1,000 million tonnes, and it is expected that in future extraction rates may be even faster.

Tiumen is now the principal Soviet source of energy fuels; as coal oil and gas deposits are found, new settlements and towns accommodating populations of many thousands are going up.

It is no exaggeration to say that the entire country as well as many CMEA member-countries have taken part in the development of the region. For instance, the Czechoslovak-made Tatra trucks are in wide use here. Bulgaria provides local residents with fruit and vegetables, and the GDR provides them with household items.

The Tiumen oil fields act as a testing ground for new technology. Here specialists from all over the Soviet Union try out their various technological ideas and innovations.

Oil and gas rigs are marching steadily northwards, ensuring our country with a constant supply of fuel.



A monument to the oil pioneers in Samoilov, one of Tiumen's major deposits.

Photos by A. Fyodorov

Get out the cameras!

To mark the 40th anniversary since the foundation of the USSR, a photographic exhibition, "Man and World," is being held in Moscow. The exhibition is sponsored by the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. Friendship House, the editorial offices of the "Moskovskiy Novost" newspaper, the magazine "Culture and Life," and some other organizations.

The exhibition, which is in "For Peace, Humanism, Social Progress and Friendship Among Peoples," is open to both Soviet and foreign professional and amateur photographers. Each participant can present up to three photographs measuring between 30 by 40 and 50 by 60 centimeters, a series of six pictures.

The top prize for foreign competitors is a two-week journey through the Soviet Union. In addition, live other prizes consisting of a seven-day trip to the USSR are offered, also 50 encouragement prizes (souvenirs) and 50 honorary diplomas will be presented. The competition's address is: 19515, Moscow, 1, Leninsky St. International Exhibition "Man and World," in deadline for the final entries September 15, 1982.

GARDENS IN MINING AREA

A garden advisory service for amateur gardeners has been set up in the miners' town of Chernogor, in the Western Ukraine. Here advice can be sought from local botanists, soil experts and oenologists.

Scientists have joined efforts with the miners to work out a plan for preserving the ecological system of the Chernogor coal basin. An important place has been accorded in the plan to the expansion of gardens and small-fruit trees on poor or reclaimed land. Over 400 hectares are already devoted to such purposes.

his/her students, the progress made by the latter, the former's teaching proficiency and research potential, and the sort of references his graduates get from their places of employment. The important thing here, says the author, is that emphasis should be placed on the opinion of the graduate's colleagues rather than on currently fashionable manipulations with conventional marks.

You teach and learn at the same time each should be the motto of university and college lecturers, Karbovsky concludes.

THE DANGERS OF LOVE

What is the best recipe for a happy married life? Love? Respect? Duty? And which is the stronger union—the one based on love or the marriage of convenience? Is it possible to create and build up love in marriage? These matters have more than once been discussed by the weekly NEDELYA. In a recent issue, Valery Kodashyov examines the causes leading to divorce.

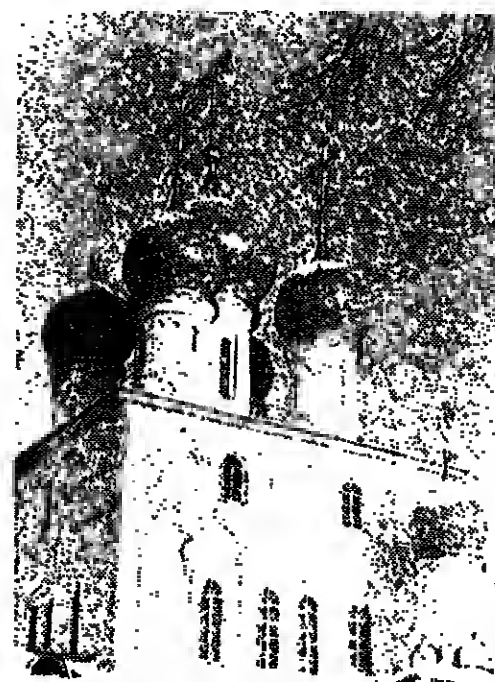
Love is an invaluable gift, but it is also a dangerous one. Like a magic filter, it magnifies a hundredfold all the merits of the person you love and minimizes all his/her faults. At the same time, it blinds you to the faults of the person you love and minimizes all his/her faults. At the same time, it blinds you to the faults of the person you love and minimizes all his/her faults.

The process of mutual adaptation is painful and psychologists say, it may last five to ten years. Human nature doesn't take kindly to willing and people want a ready-made happiness here and now. Instead of eternal bliss, one has to put up with a complex, many worries, and with the strange whims of the partner. The partner is not an ideal, but a different person with his/her faults, character and views which have to be reckoned with and to which he or she has to become adapted.

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Places to visit

Russian estate of the 16th century



The Church of Our Lady of Kazan.

The village of Kolomenskoye is known since the second half of the 16th century. Returning after his victory over the Tatars in the battle of the Kulikovo Field, Dmitry Donskoy stayed here for some time. Vasily III and even the Terrible visited Kolomenskoye. In 1606, Peter the Great spent his childhood days here.

Kolomenskoye is known for its architectural ensemble of the Ascension Church and St. George's Church. The Ascension Church, built by Ivan the Terrible in 1581, is a masterpiece of Russian architecture. It is a small onion-shaped dome reminiscent of the cup part of a spaceship. The silhouette of the church has a striking resemblance to a multi-stage rocket.

The surviving 17th-century structures include the waterworks tower which was used to fill water to the Tsar's chamber, the Church of Kazan, and a stone-work entrance gate.

On the territory of the museum there are some wooden buildings from the old days. Among them is a small house of Peter the Great brought from Arhangelsk, the lower gate from the Nikolaevskaya Monastery, and a tower of the Bratskiy tower brought from Siberia.

Among the exhibits there is a collection of Russian decorative arts, wood and metal carvings, and 16th-century icons. The museum is open every day, except Tuesday and the last Monday of every month, from 11 a.m. till 6 p.m. Metro Kolomenskaya.

Science and technology

COLLECTION OF ANIMAL RECORDINGS

An unusual collection (also sounds produced by all species of animals) has been in the making for the past 15 years at the Biology department of Moscow State University.

Over three thousand samples of birds' songs and of the speech of amphibians and other animals and insects (including an overheard conversation between ants) and even of... fish have been recorded. What use can these tape and disc records be put to?

They have proved to be handy, for example, for doctors, who use recordings of animal voices for psychotherapy sessions with patients who suffer from insomnia—by creating the illusion of natural noises in this way a positive influence is brought to bear on the processes of the brain's reflex activity.

There is a constant flow of new recordings into the collection. They come from marine preserves and zoological stations all over our country. Five large records were recently received from GDR, and three from the USSR.

NEW GRADE OF STEEL

The Institute of Metallurgy at the Georgian Academy of Sciences has produced a new grade of steel which can compete with many non-ferrous metals. The new steel remains unaffected by acid and has a

MACHINERY FOR COTTON-GROWERS

The Tashkent Tractor Plant, in the Uzbek Soviet Republic, is Central Asia, exports goods to 26 countries.

The plant is one of the many large industrial projects built in the republic in the past decade. This is one of its latest models featuring a trailer.

high anti-corrosion resistance in general. The invention of cheap grades of steel, not containing expensive admixtures, is a major trend in the Institute's work. In cooperation with Ukrainian specialists, the Institute staff have laid a scientific basis for the creation of chromium alloys which can withstand acid atmospheres at temperatures of up to 1,400 degrees Centigrade.

WHERE ARE EARTHQUAKES WEAKEST?

The stronger an earthquake is, the more rare its occurrence, and vice versa, but this generally recognized regularity is not typical of some regions due to variations in geotectonics. Three-quarters of earthquakes on this planet occur in the Pacific basin, says N. Sukhov, leading seismologist at the Pacific Oceanological Institute of the Far Eastern Research Centre of the USSR Academy of Sciences. We have conducted a series of studies of seismic activity in the Sea of Japan, the East China Sea and the Philippine Sea which have particularly complex geodynamic conditions. The data thus revealed has shown certain deviations from what we regard to be normal, he claims.

At certain stages weak quakes were less than expected.

A further clarification of the concept helped us judge, by the qualitative characteristics of seismic activity, the elastic properties of the planet's matter at depths of about 10 kilometers, where earthquakes originate. For instance, the fact that in the area of the Philippine

Sea, lithospheric matter is released from internal stresses only given strong quakes, might signify that it is more solid as well as more fragile than in the traditional area from the Sikote-Alin to the Sea of Japan. The area is noted for relatively weak tremors.

The researchers have made available data from their studies of the Pacific Ocean bottom to the International geodynamic programme centre.

Students from 14 countries in Kiev



Students attending a ten-month course at the A. S. Pushkin Russian Language Institute, in Moscow, recently paid a visit to Kiev. Teachers and students of the growing interest in Russian language and culture. In Africa we welcome the development of cooperation and friendly ties with the USSR.

As a translator of Russian literature, I have particularly appreciated this visit to Pushkin and Gorky's native land, said Paolo Provenzano, from Italy. I am also interested in Ukrainian literature. When I have perfected my knowledge of Russian, I want to study Ukrainian, one of the richest and most melodious languages in the world. Then I will translate from Ukrainian.

I want to know as much as possible about the Soviet Union, says Jolde Reimer, a student from Denmark. I have joined the KUG-USSR Society because I am sure that friendship and trust between our two nations is a reliable guarantee of peace.

VIEWPOINT

INVENTIONS PUT TO GOOD USE IN THE USSR

Every year 80 thousand inventions are registered in the Soviet Union and five million applications disclosing various innovations are filed. This was made known by Georgi SOFONOV, Chairman of the Central Council of the All-Union Society of Inventors and Innovators (VOIR). The above figures far exceed those in any other country.

Many inventions are thought up by VOIR members themselves. VOIR's task, the society has existed for the past 25 years, is to provide all possible assistance (including engineering and legal services) to inventors and innovators and to promote the implementation and wide use of their ideas. All VOIR-rendered services are free.

Membership of VOIR is open to all and there are no restrictions as to a member's main employment. A member can be a worker, an engineer, a scientist or even a schoolchild. The only stipulation is a bent for inventing.

At present VOIR has a membership of 12 million, 6 million of this number are workers. One out of every three members is under 30.

In the five-year plan which ended in 1980 many original solutions in major engineering projects were forthcoming in the USSR. The design of the 450 class rolling mill intended for the production of shaped sections, for example, incorporated 19 inventions. The Soviet technology for producing large-diameter millimeter pipes has no foreign equivalent whatsoever. Such pipes considerably increase the throughput of gas as compared to conventional piping.

In the tenth five-year plan, thanks to innovative proposals and inventions, the USSR managed to save 10,000 million roubles.

The significance of developing labour saving technology increases all the time. This process has a very important social aspect, since work should be productive but not exhaustive. In addition, the USSR suffers from a lack of hands. The problem of eliminating manual labour is therefore given priority in this country. Much has been achieved in this direction by inventors and innovators. For instance, on the basis of a design put forward by N. Gubasov, from the Ukraine, a set of equipment which fully eliminates manual labour in repairing the wheel pairs of railway cars was manufactured. This equipment also ensured a twofold increase in productivity.

For his inventions Gubasov was awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labour, a State Prize and honoured title of "Merited Inventor of the Ukraine". Despite many achievements, inventors and innovators in the USSR face certain problems and these include the delayed implementation of promising ideas.

Only one-fourth of this country's inventions are introduced into the national economy without delay. Though this figure corresponds to the average world level, it is hoped to improve this aspect of innovative activities. This may have much on industrial importance since very often domestic technologies turn out to be more efficient.

The difficulties mentioned above can be overcome through improvements in the country's economic mechanism.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

ENERGY: SAVING AND PRODUCTION

Top priority today is given to cost reduction of fuel and energy and to their rational use. In the eleven five-year plan, writes the PARTINAYA ZHIZN magazine, such targets will be attained by building high performance atomic reactors with a capacity of up to 1.5 million kW, to be followed by 2-million-kW reactors. Our country leads the world in power units of this class.

A major step in the development of atomic energy was achieved with the commissioning of the world's largest 600,000-kW fast neutron reactor unit, of the Beloyarskaya atomic power station. Such units both produce electric energy and reproduce nuclear fuel, thus substantially increasing the efficiency of nuclear energy. During the present five-year plan period smaller units of 800,000 to 1,600,000 kW will be designed.

Much attention is paid to the development of increasingly efficient methods of energy production, including the magnetohydrodynamic method of converting heat energy into electricity. The use of magnetohydrodynamic generators raises the efficiency of heat power stations by 15 to 20 per cent. To solve this problem large experimental units equipped with such generators have been constructed (for the first time in the world) and operated over a long period of time. Fundamental research by Soviet physicists has facilitated the construction of atomic stations for heating purposes as well as atomic boilers. We are trail-blazers in this field. The use of superconductivity will enable designers to build machines two to three times lighter and smaller than conventional types. To transmit power from Eastern Siberia and Kazakhstan, we have begun building 1,500,000 Volt AC and 1,500,000 Volt DC transmission lines which are unparalleled in other countries.

SPACE TECHNOLOGY HELPS ACCURATE WEATHER FORECASTS

Space weather services are discussed in ZVESTIYA by N. Kozlov, Vice-Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and for the Control of the Environment.

The Soviet meteorological space system of the Meteor type has been in operation since 1967. It incorporates space satellites, ground facilities for data acquisition, processing and distribution, as well as monitoring and control services.

All space information is obtained by the Main Centre (in Moscow), the regional centres (in Novosibirsk and Khabarovsk), and by various self-sufficient systems located in the USSR and abroad multiple research ships. The information thus received is duplicated and distributed to the many organisations concerned. Weather analysis largely involves the combined use of pictures taken in visual and infrared ranges of the light spectrum.

Thanks to the use of satellites there has been a significant decrease of data in erroneous weather forecasts for Soviet territory. Space information is especially valuable when it relates to inaccessible areas of the land and remote parts of the World Ocean. It is used in aviation, shipping, fishing, farming and by the motion in the national economy and in science has proved to be very cost efficient.

YOU TEACH AND LEARN AT THE SAME TIME

A good teacher has to be committed to his profession. As a human being, a teacher may be kind and strict—though kindness should not be confused with condescension or pondering to students' whims, argues Yu. Karbovsky in PRAVDA. Equally, a teacher must be fair in his strictness which should have nothing to do with administrative concerns. The teacher's role and, consequently, to his pupils.

Teacher-training is all important in this respect, argues Karbovsky. At present almost anyone, in possession of a higher education diploma (and, in particular, of a degree) is considered eligible to teach in a college, but diplomas and degrees testify to an applicant's professional standards rather than to his teaching ability. It is high time, says Karbovsky, that a comprehensive system was drawn up to assess the work done by college professors. The following factors need to be taken into account: a lecturer's reputation among

